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to 15, the paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6, and the working and comparative examples in the specification. The improved properties come about by controlling the particle size distribution of the transparent fine particles in the antidazzling layer in particular ways. The values in the claims are specific values along a spectrum of particle diameters of the transparent fine particles. The Examiner will note that the ranges in the formulae in claim 2 are narrower than the ranges in the formulae in claim 1. Both claims, however, use each of the d16%, d50%, and d84% values in a particle size distribution cumulative curve.

Maekawa '176, owned by the assignee of the present case, shows an antiglare film formed of a transparent substrate film and an antiglare layer formed of a light-transparent resin containing light-transparent film particles.

The Examiner asserts without explanation or justification that the disclosure in the reference of a particle size diameter of from 1 to 5 microns means that the particle size distribution represented by the formulae in the instant claims is met. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Maekawa '176 is directed to an antiglare film wherein the invention resides in maintaining a difference in refractive

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index between the light-transparent fine particles and the light-transparent resin; see the Abstract and claim 1 of the patent. It is agreed that the reference refers to a particle diameter range of 1 to 5 microns for the light-transparent fine particles used in the antiglare film but the reference is silent regarding any recognition, awareness or reason to have a particle size distribution and a particular cut as called for in the present claims.

Moreover, the instant application is replete with working and comparative examples showing the improved, unexpected (and hence patentable) properties achieved by operating in accordance with the present invention. The working examples begin at page 8 of the specification and the comparative examples begin at page 11 thereof. In Comparative Example 1, the second formula value is too low. In Comparative Example 2, the first formula value is too high and the second formula value is too low. Both values are too low in Comparative Example 3 while the first formula value is too low in Comparative Example 4. Comparative Example 5 shows the first formula value too high and Comparative Example 6 has a second formula value too low. Comparative Example 7 has the first formula value too high and the second formula value too low. Comparative Example 8 has both formula values

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too low, Comparative Example 9 has the second formula value too high, and Comparative Example 10 has the second formula value too low. The evaluations and comparisons of the working and comparative examples appear in Table 6 on page 17 wherein the anti-dazzling property, the scintillation preventive property, and whitening preventive property are compared. A review of those results shows clearly that the invention as claimed clearly and patentably defines over the cited art. Maekawa '176 in no way, either explicit, or implicit, teaches the invention of the claims before the Examiner. The rejection should be withdrawn.

The Examiner is thanked for acknowledging receipt of a certified copy of the priority document and for listing a reference submitted with an Information Disclosure Statement.

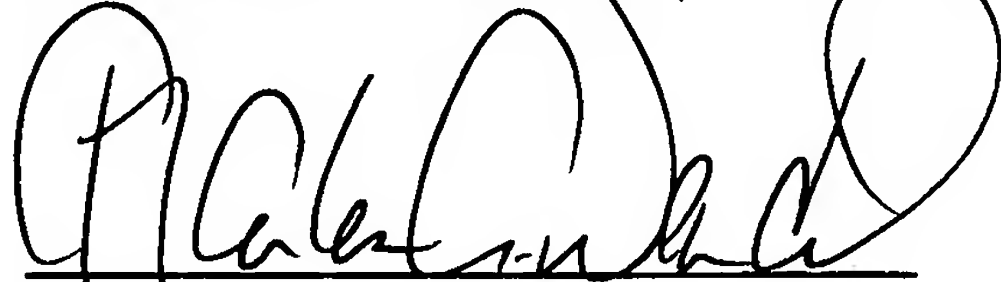
In view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1 to 4 are patentable and a USPTO paper to those ends is earnestly solicited.

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The Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned if additional changes are required in the case prior to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

PARKHURST & WENDEL, L.L.P.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Charles A. Wendel, is written over the printed name.

Charles A. Wendel

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Date

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